A CHAPTER ON BAW MATERIALS.

WHAT THE EFFECT OF THE NEW TARIFF WILL BE.

There the Silk, Wool, Gutta Percha, India Rubber, Tin, &c., Come From.

WHAT USE THEY ARE PUT TO. respet of Cheap Dresses for Ladies, Cheap

Cats for Men, Cheap Dolls for Bables,

It is aid that, should Congress elect a Speaker before cout, and so strongly approved by every one but a few ardered and unrepentant whigs, will at last be brought auteturers will of course do their best to prevent the

een iven, for what we call wool blends so gradually nto sat which we recognize as hair that it is almost imsells to draw the line between the two. The coverslipst all furred animals have under their outer coat te coat of peculiarly stiff hair, which is removed be

uable—a fact of which the Romans were to well are that a sum equal to a thousand dollars was freshitly given for a superior ram, in the reign of Charles II. a law was passed prohibiting exportation of wool from England (now the largest porter in the world), it being supposed that English of was superior to all others. This is we sisted until year 1825, although it became a dead letter long presents the end of last century that, owing to the facilities to the end of last century that, owing to the facilities ordered by improved machinery. England began to port wool, which so alarmed that oligarchy the landners, that a mischievous duty of 5s. 6d. stelling per and was imposed upon the foreign article. This drag the prosperity of the ration not being considered any enough, in 1819 "Mr. Vansittart (to quote a congressy historian), perhaps the most ignorant and vultar indeed ninister that ever managed or mismonged efficacial siliairs of the realm, raised the duty to 56 illings stering per cwt, or 6d. (12 cents) per pound, a effect of tris was to deteriorate the quality of British minfacture, and proved a severe blow to the national costs." By the year 1825, however, the tax was recest to one half-penny per pound, a wise measure, ich had the effect, by the year 1835, of increasing importations also more than ten times the amount of sec of 1796, the importations of 1796 being 4,000,000 ands, and those of 1835, 42,174,523. At this inster date, 55, the home growth of England was 124,000,000 pounds, and those of 1835, 42,174,523. At this inster date, 55, the home growth of England was 124,000,000 pounds, and those on unsatisfactory—the growing of it unsitiable, the importation precarious, and the manufactures own is sestimated the home growth is 250, 1000 pounds annually.

In the United States the whole business connected with old has been unsatisfactory—the growing of it unsitiable, the importation precarious, and the manufacture for understance of the home produced of any consumes her own manufactures. In lact there no

the no-e success than that of the mer goods in this innity. The following table, showing the imports of raw wool to this country for the last three years, when compared the the amounts paid for manufactured woollens, indi-ties that from some cause, (probably the heavy duty on the raw material,) we are shut out from a very large field

des that from some cause, (probably the heavy duty on enaw material,) we are shut out from a very large field enterprise:

BAW WOOLS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Aports of raw weol for 1853. 21,536,079 lbs.

1855. 21,536,079 lbs.

1855. 21,536,079 lbs.

1855. 21,536,079 lbs.

1855. 22,536,079 lbs.

1856. 20,290,110

1856. 20,290,110

1856. 21,594,784

Our average imports of manufactured wools exceed to cool of though in 1855 it fell to 518,019,184, wallst ir exports of all kinds of wool for the last three years as been as follows:

1856. 257,021

1856. 257,021

1856. 257,021

1857. 3817,70

1856. 317,70

1856. 317,70

1856. 317,70

1856. 317,70

1856. 327,701

These tables serve rather to show a reduction in whe nount of imports, and an increase of exports, but this attributable rather to the general depression of business last year than to any imprevement made in the nountacturing business.

There can be but one opinion as to the effect of the coolition of the cuty on wool. It will render the market eady for the merchant, and give encouragement to the

manufacture of wool by enabling the manufacturer to rely upon a foreign as well as home market. An increase in the manufacture of woollen goods will create a market for our home grown wool, and undoubtedly have the effect of increasing the production of home grown wool, as it did in England immediately after the removal of the duty. But, above all, it will cheapen every kind of woollen fabric and enable us all to have more coats, more blankets and more carpets.

Gutta percha, of which large quantities are imported into this country, and the manufacture of which is al-

into this country, and the manufacture of which is already very extensive, is the concrete juice of a forest tree native of the shores of the Straits of Malacca, Borneo and the neighboring countries. The attention of civilized nations was first called to the value of this material in 1842 by Dr. Montgomerie, of Bengal; but the natives had themselves discovered its valuable properties long before it was introduced into Europe. They constructed whips, buckets, and vessels of various kinds of the hardered juice, and this excited the attention of travellers to a substance which has alone been spilled to a vast variety of domestic and scientific purposes—probably the most important or the latter being the coating to submarine telegraph wires. In fact, it is difficult to conceive what would have been done without gutta percha in this invaluable branch of science.

The trees which produce this substance attain the height or frem sixty to seventy feet, and are of exceedingly slow growth. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the cupicity of traders has led them to fell the trees, in order to procure a larger supply of the gum, and thereby cutting off the source of future supplies. The mode adopted at present of obtaining the gum after the tree is cut down, is to strip off the bark in places at a distance of about twelve inches apart, and allow the juice to run out into a coccanut shell. The sap is then collected in bamboos, and taken to the houses of the natives and boiled, in order to drive off the watery particles and inspissate it to the proper consistence. Gutta percha when perfectly pure, is of a grayish white, but as generally presented to us of a dark brown. This is owing to its admixture with particles of bark, which give it the coloring.

The process of presaring gutta percha for use is very simple, and is as follows:—The substance is first cut into small slices, by the aid of a vertical wheel with three knives attached. These slices are immersed in hot water, in order to remove the dirt, after which it is no

Series or Serind (China) whence the silkworm was intro-duced into other countries, but not until the reign of eretly conveying a number of eggs to Constantinople in a hollow cane. From these eggs Europe and America have been supplied with their race of worms. At that time silk was much more highly esteemed than at pre-

time silk was much more highly esteemed than at present. As an illustration of this may be mentioned the \$\frac{2}{3}\$ that it was considered a wanton extravagance of most wanton and producial, Heliogabelus, that he had a garment made wholly of silk. But such has been the progress of the culture and manufacture of this beautiful and valuable material, that the humblest servant grif may induige in the same luxury as old Heliogabalus without exciting a remark.

For six hundred years the culture of the sidworm in Europe was confined to the Greek empire; but in the twelfth century it was introduced into Sicity, whence it gradually spread to Italy, Spain and France.

At one time it was supposed that silk could be cultivated with great advantage in the United States, and half the country went mad about mulberry trees and werms; but after some years of the most assiduous labor, the importation of various kinds of mulberry trees and different description of eggs; after, in fact, every effort had been exhausted in trying to attain the very desirable end of making this a silk growing country, the attempt was abandoned It was found that as a general rule the worms died, and when they cli not, and sacceeded in producing occoons, the amount of manual labor necessary to unwind the silk rendered them valueless in this country, where all human labor commands such a high price. We consequently now fled it necessary to import all our raw silk from foreign countries—China, Italy and France. The manufacture of silk in the United States is not very extensive. This is chiefly owing to a heavy duty of fifteen per cent on the raw material is manufactured, amounts in reality to—owing to waste in washing, &c.—nearer twenty per cent. This heavy duty of course prevents our manufacturers, who are capable of producing the firest good, from competing with kingland, Prance and Germany, where tace is no duty whatever on the raw material.

It is railer interesting to trace the purple robe of the emperor, and the hoop-distended dress of the beli

singles, tram and arganzine—then boiled for four hours to extract the gum, and then washed with soap and water, after which it is woven into velvet, satin gause, sarsnet, gros de Napies, crape, and a thousand other fabrics, ready for the Emperor, fine lady, or serving grl.

It is estimated that twelve pourts of cocoons, the produce of the labor of 2800 worms, who have consumed 162 lbs. mulberry leaves, give one pound of resided silk, which may be converted into sixteen yards of Gros de Napies.

which may be converted into axteen yards of the sapers.

In order to show the working of this system of taxing the raw material, we need only state the fact that we annually pay to fereign countries between thirty and ferty millions for manufactured silk, whilst the average of importation of the raw material is below one million annually. And at the same time we only export about seven hundred thousand dollars worth of manufactures of silk.

abnuary. And as the seven hundred thousand dollars worth of manufactures of silk.

The following were last year's operations in silk:—
Import of raw silk. \$751,623
Import of manufactured do 24,916,356
Fxp.rt of raw do. 71,122
Export of manufactured do. 952,136

INDIA BUBBER.
India rubber, also called caoutchouc or elastic resim India rubber, also called caoutenous or essate resin-l produced from the syringe tree of Cayenne and other parts of South America. It is found in abundance in Pe-ra, in the Brazils and in Quito. Of late years consider-able quantities have been brought from Penang, Sing.

parts of South America. It is found in shundance in Pera, in the Brazils and in Quito. Of late years considerable quantities have been brought from Penang, Singpore and Assam, but of an inferior quality, being mixed with nearly thirty per cent of sand and bark. The esoutchouc of Para is the most pure, and from that port alone, in the year 1854, three millions three handred and pounds; in the year 1854, three millions three handred should be thirty thousand pounds; and in 1855, two milhous reven hundred and forty thousand pounds, were imported into this country.

Caoutchouc obtained its name of India rubber from the circumstance that it was first used solely for the purpose of rubbing lead penell marks from paper. One of the first notices made of it is in the prefuce of Dr. Priestly's work in perspective, printed out. I have seen a substance (no same is given to it.) excellently adapted to the purpose of suping from paper the marks of black lead penells. It must therefore be of singular use to those who practice drawing. It is sold by Br. Nairne, mathematical instrument maker, opposite the Royal Exchange. He sells a cubical piece of about half an inch for three shillings, and he says it will last for several years." Conceive paying exventy-five cents for a piece of India rubber not so large as a hickory nut!

For the first knowledge of the source of caoutchouc we are indebred to some French academicians who were sent out for the purpose of astronomical observations in 1735. They discoverse it in Para, in South America.

It is a white juice which oozes from incisions made in the bark of the tree, and is collected chiefly in wet weather, when it flows abundantly. It is supposed the natives make monics of clay in the form of bottles, and cover them with numerous layers of the liquid, one after the other as they day. The moulds are then broken, and the pieces extracted, leaving complete bottles of India rubber, and at the present it is applied propably to more purposes than almost any other material. But the materia

used in manufactures as many others, still it deserves a special notice, being an exceptional ma'erial, one of those materials which cannot be produced in this country, and

"Yankee Jack," in which Mr. Johnston and Mrs. Ward appear.

Burron's Theatre.—The highly gratifying reception given to "The Upper Ten and Lower Twenty." upon the occasion of its revival last Monday, induces the manager to announce it for repetition to night. This popular local drama is embedished with several views in this city, which, combined with the characters, particularly that of Crookpath, as personated by Mr. Burton, cannot fall to arrest the attention of every beholder. The whole presents a graphic dagnerrectyre of the various shales of New York life. The entertainments close with "Twenty Minutes with a Tiger."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Bourcican't's favorite three act comedy will be repeated to-night for the lifth time thus season. This is one of the author's best pieces, and he is especially fortunate in having such representatives of all the leading characters as Messrs. Lester, Brougham, Stephens, Brougham, Conover and Phillips. The comedy will be followed by the extraordinary operatic conicality entited "Po-ca-hon-tag," which, it is amounced, will be withdrawn after to-morrow night, to make room for two or three new comedies.

LAURA KEENE'S VARHEUES.—Notwithstanding the marked

withdrawn after te-morrow night, to make room for two or three new comedies.

LAUR KENNE'S VARINTUS — Notwithstanding the marked favor bestowed by large assemblages upon each representation of Bulwer's beautial play of "The Lady of Lyons," that piece will be performed for the last time to hight; thesefore, all those who desire to witness Miss Keene's personation of her great part of Pauline, and Mr. Jordan as Claude, should not miss the present opportunity. The sparking little bailet called "The Prima Donna," in which Mile Franck and other talented dancers appear, will close the performances. A new comedy, by the author of "Still Waters," will soon be produced at this house.

Wood's Minstrike.—The burlesque of "The Mumny' and a great varie y of songs and dances constitute the programme for to-night the house will be ruil, as usual, to see George as Ginger Blue.

BUKKIN'S SERINADERS tender a number of their finest sorgs, instrumental solos, and comical cances for this evening, tegether with the famous burletta of "Beauty and the Beast." R. Bishop Buckley in his great part of John Quill.

An ETHIOPIAN MINSTREE ACRY IN TROUBLE.—A tail, sood looking and exceedingly highly reconsidered the latest part of the programme of the great part of the program of the programme and consequence of the seast." R. Bishop Buckley in his great part of John Quill.

snd the Beast." R. Bishop Buckley in his great part of John Quill.

An Ethiopian Minsterl Agent in Thousee.—A tail, sood looking and exceedingly hisrate person, giving his name as Hanry R. Warren, was taxen into custody yesterday atternoon, by special officer S. V. R. Brayton, charged by Thos. Metcalfe, of Hudoon, with stealing a horse, cutter and buffalo robes, valued at \$125. Warren, as Mr. Metcalfe states, on Saturday came to his stable and procured the horse to go, as he said, to Cozachie, and recturn at 4 o'clock that afternoon, but not returning. Mr. M. went to Cozachie, and not finding the man or property, came on to this city. Through the assistance of Mr. Brayton, Warren was found at Siver's Hottl, on Washington street, and arrested. He admitted the transaction as detailed by Mr. Metcalf, but stated, that being responsive for the bills contracted by a troupe of Ethiopian minstrels at Hudson, and they having no money, he was anxious to leare the city in advance of any of them, and that when he got as far as Cozachie he left the horse, supposing it would be returned to its owner. He then came on to his city. This explagation not being satisfactory, Mr. Warren was sent to jail. We understand that Warren was not the ral name of the person under arrest, and that he has a wife at Pittafield, Mass., whom he has basely deserted.—Allowy Register, Jan. 22.

rial name of the person under ariest, and that he has a wife at Pittsfield, Mass., whom he has basely deserted.—Allony Register, Jan. 22.

Blassachusetts Boot and Shoe Business.

[Frum the Newburyport Herald, Jan. 21.]

The boot and shoe business we have often spoken of an being the great business of this county, and especially of the most prosperous towns, but we were not aware till within a few days, in running over the census returns at the State House, which before long will be published, how extensive and important was this branch of manufactures. Many persons in the old commercial towns, perhaps even by the figures, cannot be convinced of the lacts. As it is a pursuit in which a great number of our citizens are already interested, and which will constantly increase with us till it becomes the leading business, we have thought that the following table, giving the number of male and female workers, and the amount of work done in the several towns, would not be uninteresting in Essex county. 15,105—19,305—21,540,304—312,180-810. It will be seen from the above, that the census returns more than 25,000 workers upon boots and shoes, manuacturing over 21,000,000 pairs, at a value exceeding \$12,000,000 annually; and as large as that seems, it is not up to the facts. The census was taken in summer, when many of the shoemskers were fishing or farming, who were enumerated as ishermen and farmers. This city would have given nearly a hundred more in January than June, and Marblenead would have made a greater difference, and so would Beverly, of the fishing towas, to see proper the content of the special country.

sey nothing of the agricultural.

FIRE AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE IN CANADA.—A fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. Richmond, Prince Albert, on Saturday moraing, which, we are sorry to record, was attended with a melanchyl loss of life. The fiames had enveloped the entire building, before the inmates, who were all in bed, became aware of the fact, and terror stricken, each on, awakening, rushed from the tury of the fiames, with the instinct of self preservation. When it was discovered that one of the daughters yet remained in the house, a young man, named Foley, who had stopped at Mr. Richmond's that night, dashed through the flames to rescue the steeping girl, but, painful to relate, neither came out alive both having met a frightful death in the destructive conflagration. Daylight presented a frightful spectacle to the agentaing sight of the afflicted family, the charred trucks of two human beings with the bones protruding through the black-ened fiesh being the only remains of those who but a few hours before enjoyed health and happtness among them, without a thought on the fate which awaited them so near. The circumstances are rendered still more distressing by the fact that the young couple who thus met an untimely end were engaged to be married the ensuing week, it is said.—Whitby (C. W.) Reporter, Jan. 15.

Accident on the Taunton and New Benford, upon the Boston and Providence Railroad, was in the vicinity of the depot in this city this morning, the engine was thrown from the track, and the baggage car followed, its trucks having been torn of. The fore part of the first passenger car was forced into the end of the beggage car and broken, and several persons injured. The person most seriously hurt was Mr. Jesse Hartsnorn, of Taunton, an elderly mar of about sixty years. His heat was obliged to return home. Mr. Josepa Gray, of Hatch & Gray's Taunton Express, had his tongue and mouth cut with the broken glass. Mr. Conductor Ryder had his leg bruised. All others in the car escaped injury.—Boston Tare

MISSING NEW YORK MAIL.—The Milwaukie Wis-consin, of the 16th inst., says that the New York letter mail of the 27th of December, for that city, had not reached its destination on the 15th inst.

The English Enlistment Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

It has been pretty generally assumed of late by the newspaper press of this country, upon the supposed authority of the opinions of Judges Kane and ingersoll, and Mr. Attorney General Cushing, that it is unlawful to assist or induce any one to leave the United States for the purpose of enlisting himself in the service of a foreign government; and before Judge Kane's decision in Philadelphia, in the case of the United States vs. Henry Heriz, the Attorney General of the United States in an official

1355, and addressed to Hr. Van Dyke, the District Attorney, at Philadelphia, insists that even if the letter of the law had not been violated by the agents of the British government, the spirit of the law had been evaded. The President's message also takes the same ground.

I propose, with your permission, to inquire what is the true spirit and meaning of this law, which has been so differently understood by the agents of the British government on the one hand g and some of the American authorities on the other.

authorities on the other.

It will, I presume, be conceded that any person in the United States has a right to go abroad and serve in any

foreign army; also, that it was not until recently under-stood by the public that it was criminal to advise, in-

Congress passed in the year 1818 (re-enacting the law of June 5, 1794), which provides that no person shall "hire or retain" another to go out of the United States, "with intent to be enlisted," would be construed to mean that I should not be allowed to recommend or that the act was merely designed to prohibit contracts to enlist, or contracts to go abroad with intent to be known as "recruiting."

It appears, however, that I must have been all wrong in this idea, if Judges Kane and Ingersoll, Mr. Attorney General Cushing, and the President have rightly inter-preted the law; and even if they have not, the Attorney General will insist that my act would be an invasion of

General will insist that my act would be an invasion of the spirit of the law.

This appears to me to be a mere gratuitous assumption, taking for granted what is not in the slightest degree probable, viz., that Congress intended to prohibit any one from advising, inducing, persuading or assisting another to go abroad to enlist.

The first question which naturally arises is, if such had been the intention of Congress, would not appropriate words have been used—would not the law have prombited such acts is direct terms, instead of merely prohibiting acts of hiring or retaining?

The English statute 50 Geo III., c. 69, makes it a miscemeanor to attempt to got others to go abroad to corre a foreign prince; but then the same act prohibits any Englishaman from entering into or agreeing to enter into the service of a foreign prince people. It is quite clear that Congress did not intend to make such a law as that for the government of the people of the United States. Indeed, the constitutional power of Congress to go so far as that might well be doutted. Nor has any State of the Union yet deemed it necessary or proper to prohibit fis citizens from serving in foreign armies. And no such prohibition being in extension of law has been enacted by any of the States, making it penal to savise or assist effiziens to go abroad to enist. It is evident, moreover, that such a ha would be a rauk absurdity, so long as the citizen is allowed to go of his own accord.

be a rank absurdity, so long as the citizen is allowed to go of his own accord.

In the case of hertz, tried before Jurge Kane, in Philadelphia, the instructions alleged to have been given by the British Minister to the witness Strobel contained the following

"Memoranta for the guidance of those who are to make known to persons in the United States, the terms and conditions upon which recruits will be received into the British army:—

1. The parties who may go to Buffalo, Detroit or Clereland for this purpose must clearly understand that they must carefully retrain from anything which would constitute a violation of the law of the United States.

2. They must therefore avoid any act which might bear the appearance of recruiting within the jurisdiction of the United States for a fereign service, or of hiring or retaining anybody to leave that jurisdiction with the Intent to emist in the service of a foreign place.

[Both these acts are illegal by the act of Congress 1813, sec. 2.]

charged with recruiting coldiers in the linited States for the service of the British government.

It is known that instructions on this subject were given by that government to its officers in the United States. We are told by Lord Clarendon that those officers had stringent instructions' so to proceed as not to violate the municipal law—that is, to violate its spirit but not its letter. It so, the instructions themselves violate the municipal law—that is, to violate its spirit but not its letter. It so, the instructions themselves violate the socreting nights of the United States.

But in the meantime every Cosmi of Great British in the United States is by the avoual of his government subject to the just suspicion of breach of law."

I municipal to see, and Mr. Quahing does not attempt to show how, "the screening rights of the United States."

I municipal to the screening rights of the United States, which were very improperly read by the giving of information and anxieting right of the United States of the United States was the properly of the united part of the district of the United States vs. Herts, were officious and not properly official. The duties of the Attorney General are prescribed by law, and tis no part of his duty to give opinions or instructions to biatted Attorney; and many of Mr. Cashing's principal object in writing the letters to Mr. Van Dyke in open court in Philadelphia, principal object in writing the letters to Mr. Van Dyke in open court in Philadelphia principal object in writing the letters to Mr. Van Dyke in open court in Philadelphia and the Attorney; and many of Mr. Cashing's predecasors have refused to gree such opinions or instructions to Diatter Attorney; and many of Mr. Cashing's predecasor have effected by a sea of the United States of the Attorney; and the court of the part of the Attorney; and the process of the part of

fore Jurge ingresult, in New York, the Judge charged the jury as follows:—

"Any resident of the United States has a right to go to liability with the intent to callut. If one person merely informs another that it he went to Halifax or any foreign country he can be enisted as a solder in the service of a foreign government, this is no offence against the law of Congress."

inforces another that it he went to Halifax or any foreign country he can be entisted as a soldier in the service of a foreign government, this is no offence against the law of Congress."

Then the Judge ins ructed the jury that if the man named Cock, "greed" with Wagner that he Cook, would go beyond the limits of the United States to Halifax and entist and if the inducement of such agreement "was a promise on the part of Wagner that he Cook, when he should so ectist should receive \$30] advance and shouldaked receive \$10 as mouth for his services as a soldier; or it a part or the whole of the consideration for such agreement, on the part of Cook, was the payment of the passage of Cook from New York to Boston, or a promise to pay such passage, or if the consideration of such agreement, or reason, or motive, which led to it, was any other bromise of money by Wagner, or any other valuable thing; and if Cook, when he entered into such agreement, upon any such consideration, had the intent to go to Halifax, and there be emisted or entered as a soldier, "the offence would be complete.

The Judge solds: "So that you see that the mere giving of information is not sufficient—the mere starting to go is not sufficient; there must be some inducement such as I have stated to you."

Upon this charge it is not probable that any of the jury understood the law to be, that not only might information be harfully given, as suggested in the Judge's charge, but that any pane may law uilly advise and assist, or induce, another to go and cellait in the service of a foreign government. The Judge does not instruct the jury that one may assist or incure another to enlist, and yet that he, by so doing, cannot be accused of hiring or retaining hits to do so. But the Judge repeats to the jury that the mere giving of information is no offence, from which they could not conclude that any at beyond that would be unlawful.

To lure is "to engage a man in temperary service for lurg," (Johnson's Blet.). To retain is "to keep in pay to ince," (Joh

the former was, by his own account, a participant in the alleged violation of the law, and there was no corroboration of his testimony.

President Pierce's recent message lays do on the undepiable proposition that no government can be permitted to lavy or raise troops in the United States, and that the attempt to do it would be an unwarrantable attack on the national sovereignty. In this he is felly supported by Vattel, B. 3, ch. 2, 15.

He goes on to say that when the British Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military service of Great Britain, it was not suit cipated "that the British government proposed to attempt recruitment in the United States, nor did it ever give intimation of such intention to this government, it was matter of surprise, therefore, to find subsequently that the engagement of persons within the United States to proceed to Halifax, in the British province of Nova Scotta, and there en ist in the service of Great Britain, was going on extensively, with little or no disguise."

The President says that suitable representations on the surject were addressed to the British givenoment. "Thereupon it became known, by the admission of the British government itself, that the attempt to oraw recruits from this country originated with it, or at least had its approval and sanction; but it also appeared that the public agents engaged in it had 'stringent instructions' not to violate the municipal law of the United States."

"It is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that troops could have been raised here by Great Britain without violation of the muricipal law.

'ti is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that troops could have been raised here by Great Britain without violation of the muricipal law. The unmisthable object of the law was to prevent every such act, which, if performed, must be either in violation of the law or a studied evasion of it, and in either alternative the act done would be alike injurious to the acvereignty of the United States."

In the passage just quoted, the President is speaking of the admission of the British government that an attempt had been made "to draw recruits from this country," by causing agents to give information to persons likely to go to Halfax, with intent to cultist, and the President very unfairly and llegically as it appears to me, treats that as an admission that Great Britain had attempted to raise troops here in the United States.

What he say about "the unmistakeable object of the law" is a mere truism. Now if the object of the law is all we have been said that any attempt to persuade or induce American citizens from entering into foreign service, why does not the President say sof If that had been the timen por of Congress, them, indeed, it might well have been said that any attempt to persuade or induce American citizens to enter a foreign service would be a violation of the aprit of the law, although it does not in terms prohibit such attempte.

But the undeniable fact is, that any American citizen treated of the United States has a right to go abroad and enlist himself as a soldier in a foreign service. And it is an irrestatible conclusion that it is allowable to present to the public the reasons which may be calculated to influence them in making up their minds on the question whether they will assist either of the belligerents. This is an important right which the citizens of a republic should not reliquish or allow to be impaired. The subjects of a monarch may be allowed no option in such matters; but it is otherwise with the republican.

It is true that all acts should be prohibited by law would be evasions of the manicipal is we of this country; and secondly, that such acts constitute a violation of 'our severeign rights as a nation.'

No reasons are given by Mr. Cushing for either of these propositions.

In a second letter to Mr. Van Byke, dated "Attorney General's office, 17th Sept., 1855," he says:—"I desire to make a further suggestion in regard to the trial of parties of the purpose of assisting the enemy. This would be more than the utmost 'agreeise of good faith towards either party could require. (See Vattel B. 3,

towards either party could require. (See Vattel B. 5, ch. 7.)

If the covernment of the United States were to permit expeditions to be fitted cut in this country to assist a nation at war with arother, (this country being at peace with both.) there would be a breach of the neutrality which the law of nations requires so be faithfully observed. (See Wheaton's Law of Nations, part 4, ch. 3, s. 16, 17.

Vessels, however, may be fitted out in the ports of the United States for the purpose of conveying military stores to either of the belligereuts. "It is not considered as a duty imposed upon a nation, by a state of neutrality, to prevent its seamen from empl-ying themselves in contraband trade." (Opinion of Attorney General Lee, Dec. 10, 1795.) (House Doc. No. 123, 26th Congress, 2d Session.)

duty imposed opon a nation, by a state of neutrality, to pretent its seamen from emply sing themselves in contraband trade." (Opinion of Attorney General Lee, Dec. 10, 1775.) (House Doc. No. 123, 25th Congress, 2d Seasion.)

The great failacy in the President's message lies in the secumption that the agent of the Briti-h government could not lawfully give any information to residents of this country calculated to induce them to go abroad and enlist themselves—that if the British government should succeed in getting any recruits in that way, there must be a vicin ion of the law, either of its letter or its spirit. The President reads the law just as if it were in the terms of the English act of Parliament, and as if no difference existed between the rights of a British subject and those of a citizen of this requibile.

With all due submission, it appears plain to my mind that individuals in this country have a periect right to render material aid and assistance to any ration at war with another, or to any people strongching for independence. Not only may articles be published in the newspapers, calculae dto persuade or induce those who sympathise with one of the belilgerents to go to his assistance. but subscriptions may be collected to defrar their expenses; articles contraband of war may, at the risk of the individuals, be sent; leans may be negotiated, and everything short of the sets which the laws of Congress now probabit within the jurisdiction of the United States, may be done without affording any just cause of complain to a foreign nation.

When Congress, in 1794, passed the act prohibiting the hiring of men in the United States to enlist in foreign armse, or the hiring of them to go abroad for that purpose, the law of England provided (9 Geo., 2 c. 730, cm rhould detain or embark him for that purpose, without the King's ticense, he should suffer death. (4 Black. Com. 101).

Congress cellined imitating this legislation (which has afne been greatly modified in England by the act 69 Geo. 3 c. c9).

The Br

LARGE FIRE IN CAMERIDGEPORT, MASS.—A destructive fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. Davenport & Bridges, Cambridgeport, this forencon. The furniture stock of Jas. G. Blake, composed of manufactured and unmanufactured articles, was also totally destroyed. Loss about \$12,000—fully insured. Messrs. Davenport & Bridges had stored in the basement of the building a large amount of car axles, wheels and car apparatus, in various stages of preparation. They estimate their loss \$10,000—small insurance. None of the wooden buildings in the area, owned by these noted car builders, were cassed by the flames, and the principal building on Main street escaped injury therefrom, though the end connected with the burnt structure was Booded by water. The stock of James G. Blake, which was destroyed, was quite a large one, and its destruction will stop, for a short period, their manufacturing in Cambridge. They employ usually from 60 to 75 meg.—Boston Transcript

the Territorial Legislature of Minnesota, on the 9th inst.

The message reviews the internal affairs of the Territory at great length, and contains some wholesees suggestions. On federal affairs, the Governor speaks

the message reviews the internal affairs of the Turdtory at great length, and contains some wholescene
suggestions. On federal affairs, the Governor speaks
like a sensible politician. Hear him:—

No portion of the habitable globe has ever before formed a government where so much power has been seemed
to the citizens; none where mankind has snjoyed so cemnently civil and religious liberty; none that has ever inspired se much paradotism, and none, perhaps, that requires the exarcise of so much toleration and forbearance
toward our fellow mes.

The excetement on the subject of slavery, is perhaps
the most dangerous of all thers. Its tendency to array
political parties by geographical lines was seen, felt and
isared by Washington and Jefforson in the earlier days of
the republic, and is yet exercizing the minds of our
wisest and best men.

The amenation of new territory to the United States
has given rise to new sources of natisation and alarm.
The acts of Congres, passed the sixth of March, 1820, fixing the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude as a
boundary line to govern this exect question, was regarded by the most emittent statesman of his age, fif. Jeffason, as 's barred thrown out to the whale by the federall
party,' to ultimate in the dissolution of our Union, and
it would seem that this language, uttered somewhat in
the spirit of prophecy, is to bee, me the truth of history,
unless the prudent and conservative conness of statesmen of enlarged and national views shall soon prevail.

If the experiment of man's capacity to govern himself,
as inas guarated by Jefferson, shall be permitted to succeed, all limits of latitude restricting the people to a fixed
line on any particular subject must be abolished and
never again established, until the world acknowledges
the experiment in America sa a failura. The organisation of fixery her dependent of the proper be
in the way of the people govered the substaclasin the way of the people govered to the accomplish
where the proper people of t

There is Danger of War!

NOT WITH THE POWERS OF EUROPE, BUT AMONG OURSELVES—GOVERNOR WISE, OF VIRGINIA, ON OUR FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS—"MULTUM IN PARVO"—READ! READ!

From the Richmond (Vs.) Ecquirer, of Monday last, Stiffer Given to Judge Rutlen, of South Carolina, Having been present at the super given at the Exchange Hotel, on Tue-day night last, in honor of Judge A. P. Burler, of South Carolina, I doew a rough sketch of sime of the speeches made on the occasion, which, if you think worthy, publish—If not, throw it in the fire.

A sentiment complimentary to South Carolina and Secator Butler having been announced—

Judge Bother rose and andressed the meeting in a very felicitous s'rain for about half an hour, during which he was trequently interrupted by rapturous-applause. He stated he was a South Carolinian by birth and education, but that his parents were Virginians, that his carliest affect ins, next to his native State, were fixed upon Virginia, and that he venerated her name and the character of her people. He regarded the honor paid him on this occasion more to his State than himsel; and af'er pursuing this strain of remarks for some time be referred to the organization of the federal government, and urged, with much force, that the great error of its organization was that for the prolingation of the slave trade for twenty years, the commercial policy of the country had been imparted to the najority, and its exercise had been extremely prejudical to the South. He said South Carolins and Georgia were involved in the responability. He advected to the present system of taxation, and said that no free rovernment could exist long under such a system. He then sport is that awared us—trials that would test he strength of the federal Union. He said he might not live to encounter them, but that there were those present who would. His views of the constitutional powers of the same he bore, the venerable Senator closed, with an appropriate senition.

apiquase. He alluded, with cesp iceling, to the profound respect and high admiration in which he held the statemen and soldiers of South Carolina—their exalted virtues, their burning eloquonoc, their lotty and uncompromising honor, and their distinguished chivalry. He was proud to see it ginia take the contract which spoke of him do. In alluson to the sensitive which spoke of him do. In alluson to the sensitive which spoke of him the Martania, where is the extra the property which spoke of him the Martania, where is the extra the sensitive which spoke of the material of which the Virginia militia was made, and where it was to be found; it was east of the mountains, in the Great Valley, and in the tran-Alleshay country, where he had seen it in all its pride and strength during his late Gubernatorial campaign. He said he had the power under the constitution to "imbody" the militia, and if the emergency required it, he would exercise that power. The Governor then adverted to the faceign relations of the country, and said there was no darger of a foreign war. The "Sound Dues," he said, was a humbing, and the Nicaragua question would not result in war, if our government acted mould be a subject of the said exercise that power. The "Sound Dues," he said, was a humbing, and the Nicaragua question would not result in war, if our government acted mould be a subject of the said of the said war, and the relations between the Northern and Southern States, he had adverted to the aspect of our public siliaries, and the relations between the Northern and Southern States, he had adverted to the aspect of our public siliaries, and the relations between the Northern and Southern States, independed aggressance at the North upon the South, and the relations between the Northern and Southern States, he had a subject of the contitution. He apoke of the high place which the name of Butler occupied the high place which the name of Butler occupied the high place which the name of the silicans, and the relation to savery house and prage